

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF OIL. GAS AND MINING

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July 31, 1990

TO:

File

FROM:

Tony Gallegos, Reclamation Engineer 2021

RE:

Site Visit, Redmond Clay & Salt Company, Inc., Redmond Clay and Salt

Mines, M/039/002, San Pete County, Utah

On July 20, 1990, Holland Shepherd and myself visited the Redmond Clay & Salt Mines located near the town of Redmond, Utah. A brief meeting was held at the mine office, located in town, before touring the mine site. We met with Milo and Lamar Bosshardt of Redmond Clay & Salt Company, to discuss concerns from both Redmond and the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (DOGM) regarding the mine permit application and the recently proposed lease to a development company.

Milo presented a series of maps covering the mining operation and outlined the proposed development. We indicated that a portion of the mine operation may have value as an attraction, but classifying the entire mine site would not be realistic. At this point in time Redmond is still researching the legal and liability issues associated with the proposed development as well as the financial responsibilities.

Many issues were discussed at the meeting ranging from pre-law responsibilities to general reclamation requirements. The main points are presented below: 1) Redmond would not be held responsible for reclamation of pre-law disturbances which have not been used or disturbed since 1975; 2) DOGM would not require mine pits and portals to be completely backfilled, but would require certain measures to alleviate any safety hazards, such as reducing highwalls or closing portals; 3) The reclamation bond or surety would be for the amount it would cost DOGM to reclaim the mine site, not the operator's cost; 4) The cost for reclamation is estimated in current dollars (1990) and projected forward 5 or more years using an escalation factor; 5) The reclamation bond can be arranged in the form of a bank account for the established amount while the operator receives any interest from the account; 6) The bond amount will periodically be re-evaluated every 5 years (or for whatever time period the original estimate was projected) and possibly increased or decreased; 7) Performing reclamation during mine operation may allow a reduction in the bond

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amount; 8) Variances can be granted for DOGM rules if the operator can show justification; 9) Facilities or features which have a valid post-mining use and do not pose a safety or environmental hazard can remain, provided the Division grants a variance for each facility or feature.

After the meeting was over, we were given a tour of the Redmond Clay and Salt Mines by the Bosshardts. Photos were taken of various aspects of the mine such as the new dumps, old dumps, plant facilities, drill equipment, clay pits, etc. During the tour the Bosshardts described the mining operations and also presented their ideas for the development project. A clay pit currently being worked on the west border of the north property was not contained on the maps submitted and Milo agreed to submit an additional map which included the pit.

The tour concluded back at the mine office with the following understandings: 1) A memo to document the site visit would be written and copied to the operator; 2) Redmond would submit an additional map which would include the clay pit, not included in the maps previously submitted; 3) DOGM would review the mine maps submitted and produce a preliminary reclamation estimate to be reviewed by both parties; 4) After the reclamation estimate was finalized the permit application process would continue; 5) DOGM and the operator will discuss further which areas are to be reclaimed and which are to be left for use by the development company (DOGM will not allow a reclamation variance for the entire site).

jb cc: Milo Bosshardt, Redmond Clay & Salt Wayne Hedberg Holland Shepherd WMN.1/1-2



